to vote right on any plain proposition which un' mistakably involves the issue of hostility to Slavery Extension; but if so, at least a dozen of the number will vote so because they must, and not because they want to.

II. Personal aspiration has been our curse Broughout this struggle. There are at least a dozen men elected as Anti-Nebraska, each of whom can't imagine why the House is so stone-blind as not to see that he is just the man who ought to be supported for Speaker. This jack-o'-lantern has' misled Mr. Fuller into his present quagmire; it has collapsed the puff-pall known as John Wheeler; it has soured and disaffected better men. I grieve to say it, but we should have had a Speaker days age if so many open or secret aspirants for the post had not each hoped that a continuance of the anarchy would necessitate a new deal, and that his own admirable fitness, fortunate position and eminent popularity might therein be recognized and rewarded. And even when the hope has vanished the soreness of disappointed expectation, of mortified vanity, remains.

IV. "Americanism," so called, has stood in the way of an election. Some of the Members are openly, others secretly attached to the mystic "Order." Many of these are good and true men who vote as they stand pledged to do by their let ters and speeches in the canvass; but the influence of the 'Order' on such is strongly exerted on the wrong side. Instructions to vote against Banks are nightly concocted in the secret counals and sent on here to disquiet our friends and inspirit our adversavies. The whole power of "National" "twelfth-section" Know-Nothingism is wielded with desperate energy against Banks Heig denounced asan apostate, a "Sewardite," a 'Black Republican," and his election deprecated as the burial of "Sam." I repeat, that, while good and true men adhere to the 'Order,' the 'Order' as such exerts a potent influence against Banks, and in favor of anybody else.

"Theu why not try Pennington? we are asked. For one, I was very willing to do so. I considered him sound on the main issue, and neither asked nor cared what he thought of "Americanism." any more than for his views on Spiritualism or Clairvoyance. I do not think his conceded talents so well adapted to the chair as are those of Mr. Banks; but he was my second choice, and for some days I expected and did not deprecate his election. But when his especial friends were asked, "What is to be gained by supporting him?" and they replied, "He can get votes of Fuller "men: he can get votes from Slave States:" it was impossible not to consider that those votes could only be promised him on some understanding that he is less firm, less hearty, less decided, in his opposition to the principle and policy embodied in the Nebraska bill than Mr. Banks is. If he is elected then, by the votes of men opposed to any positive, active resistance to the planting and nur? ture of Slavery in Kansas, somebody must be chested-either our side or the other-and we prefer that it be neither. We don't want an Anti-Nebraska Speaker elected by the the votes of deceived Nebraska men. We prefer a clean victory or a clean defeat. We can better afford to be beaten than to be betrayed. If the House wants an Anti-Nebraska Speaker, it should elect him who is the choice of a large majority of the Anti-Nebraska men; if it wants one of the other sort, let it choose Mr. Richardson on the same principle. We don't want a Speaker except to organize the committees; and it will be of no use to have the bills of the Session properly shaped in committees if they are to be besten in the House. If we have not a majority in the House, let the Country know the fact at once, and not be deluded with expectations which the progress of the Sessien is to dissipate. Such are the views of a large majority of the Anti-Nebraska men. I com mend them to the consideration of their con-

-Thus we stand at the close of the second week, the House having just adjourned after a desultory debate on several trifling propositions of compromise, and taking two ballots without material change from yesterday's vote-Banks 105. I trust the Anti Nebraska voters of Mr. Wheeler's district will pender well the speech made by their Representative on this occasion and carefully weigh (if they can find them) his reasons for never voting for anybody who stands a chance of being elected- not for any one who gets two votes beside his ewn. Was it for this that they sent this man to Congress ?

There is every prospect of a long siege in the House unless the professions of the men now in antagonism are valueless and wholly unreliable The majority exhibit no disposition to relax, not from any spirit of obstinate adhesion to Mr. Banks personally, but because there is no reasonable hope that withdrawal from him would eventuate in a more advantageous concentration on anybody else. The minerity are stubborn from a feeling of factious resistance alone-a determination in part to reck vengeance upon those who are not directly involved in this contest, but who have espoused the cause of Mr. Banks from convictions of duty

Some of the truest and firmest supporters of Mr. Banks have expressed a willingness to unite upon any proper candidate, if it can be shown that the concession of preference would aid in or ganizing the House. Their partiality, therefore, has assumed no color or form of partisanship, but has been maintained from a belief in the soundness of the practical policy as well as the preëminent qualifications of the individual whom they have so faithfully statistical of purpose animated the few disjusted the few disjusted to the individual whom they have so faithfully statistical the few disjusted to t

sentients who now obstruct the progress of public business and complicate the obstacles toward or ganization, the difficulty in effecting an election would immediately disappear. And indeed, if two candidates were out of the way-candidates who have not commanded, thus far, any very positive influence—the quest on would be settled before the adjournment to day.

The South, which at first, with but a single ex-

eeption, refused to raily upon Mr. Fuller, now combines upon him the whole strength of the American party from that section. One thing is quite sure—the South never accepts a candidate who is at all doubtful on the points which it re-gards of vital interest. This fact, of itself, might furnish a sufficient reason for the decided change furuish a sufficient reason for the decided change in opinion which has been manifested from that quarter, including Mr. Humphrey Marshall and men like him, who had strong prejudices to conquer in regard to Mr. Fuller. But there is an additional and more conclusive cause assigned for this sudden and remarkable conversion; and that is, the full persuasion on the part of Southern Members who conferred personally with Mr. Fuller that no such difference of sentiment exists as ought to separate them in principle or in policy. Certainly such an understanding has been had, and it will not be contradicted in any authorita-tive manner. Mr Fuller disclosed his views so satisfactorily to those who sought them by conferonce, that objection in every shape was at once removed, and the Southern American forces concea-trated. Conditions are involved in this under-standing which precludes the possibility of any material accession of Northern votes now, while on

the other hand, they embarrass the few Northern men who have constantly adhered to the fortunes of Mr. Fuller throughout: for it cannot be supposed they are quite ignorant of proceedings which are notorious to all who are well informed in the

A quiet effort has been making for several days. to bring about a combination between the regular Democracy and the Southern Know-Not upon the basis of a new candidate who might com bine both interests, and perhaps enlist the aid of that straggling and fragmentary concern, which affects all the "Nationality" above Mason and Dixon's line. This movement has been suggested upon the assumption that the Democratic party in the House is radically opposed to the Administration, and would be prompt to adopt any oppor-tunity of signalizing that opposition offensively. It is to be doubted, however, whether the enterout the scheme was succeed ultimately, unless it be in transferring the "American" force over to the Democracy to which it is more than half inclined already, despite the lavish professions of

If a law were passed making the organization of the House a condition precedent to pay, the present obstructions would disappear as readily as mist before a Summer's sun. And there is every good reason why it should be so, in the face of this flagrant waste of time and factious disregard of the National interests. Members were sent here to legislate, and not to caucus and cabal and conspire as they have done, only to gratify prejudices or to serve personal ends. The temptation to squander time and to spin out the sessions is entirely too gross under the system which now prevails, for beside the mileage and per diem, every new Member is entitled to self-voted books, costing about \$1,100, but many of which are sold at a considerable discount for cash to the publishers, to be resold to the Government, as long as this fraudulent contrivance can be kep going. The only true reform would be to cut of the mileage and emoluments entirely, and salary every member liberally. Then the country would actually know how much it costs in dollars and cents to legislate, and the public business would be better done in half the time, and without corrupting power which is now barefacedly brought to bear, in behalf of every mammoth pro-

ject and appropriation.

It appears upon investigation that Jones, the Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas, who has figured so unenviably and notoriously in all the recent troubles in that Territory, is not an officer of the Federal Government. He did hold the office Postmaster for some time and for about three months jointly with that of Sheriff, but was re moved from the former place. So that the Administration has a loophole to escape through if it chooses in disavowing all official connection with the ministerial intervention in these difficulties, except so far as they may have been complicated by that blundering and half-cracked braggadocio,

No break in the column to-day. Banks's friends have stood their ground, and the present proba-bility is that they will not yield to the dictation of faction. Their colors are nailed to the masthead, and cannot be hauled down with honor until the cause demands a change of names. That time has not yet arrived, and it will not be apparent until every means be exhausted. All true men have enlisted for the campaign, and not for a parade day

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1855. There will be another earnest effort to elect Banks to-morrow, by plurality or otherwise. I

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1855. The House adjourned after debate and two ballots without result. Banks one hundred and

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1855. The prospects of the election of a Speaker to-mor row apparently are not more promising than they were when the House adjourned yesterday, though plans relative to an organization are privately dis-

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1855.

It is evident that the Banks men will stand firm. A leading lobby Member said this evening that he regarded Banks's election as morally cartain; it was

garded Banks's election as morally cartain; it was only a question of time.

It is rumored here that the new steam-frigate launched yesterday at Norfolk has been injuriously hogged, or, in other words, broken her back, by having too severely "shored" upon her ways. The support thus afforded being taken away, or injudiciously diffused when placed in her natural element the ship diffused, when placed in her natura has spread and opened to such an extent that she has become filled with water.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HICKMAN offered a resolution that no person shall be considered a candidate for speaker who shall not be supported as such on the sixtieth vote, and after that time all but the two highest candidates be dropped—a choice then to be made between them, and the one obtaining the largest to be the Speaker provided he receive a majority of the quarum of the House.

Mr. LETCHER suggested that the Clerk prepare a large the largest to be the Speaker.

letter to be signed by the members of the House re-signing their seats in order that a new election be eld in all the States and Territories.

Cries of "Agreed!" "That's right!" "We'll stand

Cries of "Agreed! "That's right!" "We'll stand to that." [Laughter]
Mr. SAGE proposed as a substitute that the gentleman of Vurginia set the example by resigning first, and other gentlemen follow him, till all got through.
[Laughter.] Mr. SAGE was unwilling to resign.

Mr. LETCHER would obserfully agree to that if the gentleman from New-York would give him the assurance that he would play fair. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAGE was unwilling to thus pledge himself, feeling he had conscientiously performed his daty. He was acting with the majority in opposition to the Administration.

inistration. Mr. HOUSTON-Why don't you organize?

Mr. SAGE—It is not my fault.
Mr. GIDDINGS thought that the proposition came from the appropriate quarter—from a faction which for two weeks has been preventing the organization. He believed if the Democracy would relike from the Hall the House would soon elect a

Mr. LETCHER-As gentlemen appear to be in

one. I will withdraw it.

Cries of "No. no," and "That's right."

Mr WADE.—Let the President resign. If they reer the matter to the people I am with them [laughter].

After further debate Mr. Hicaman's resolution was

Mr. HICKMAN remarked, it had been said that the reason why the organization cannot be effected is because there are numerous candidates who have not yet been named as such, and he presented his resolutions

Mr McMULLEN of Va said he would in due Mr. ENGLISH (of Ind.) hoped his friends would stand firm, and not compromise with the twelve apostates, unless they subscribed to the Democratic creed.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL (of Ky.) was will Mr. HUMPHREL MARSHAGL of Ky. was willing to abide the sense of the people, who will ultimately have a chance to express their sentiments as
to this triangular contest in their choice for the next
Presidency. He hoped the present state of things
would not be brought to a premature denoument.

Mr. DUNN (Ind.) opposed the resolution. No one
could be thus ceprived of his eligibility to the Speakstakin.

Mr. WHEELER gave reasons why he would not

be "roped in" to the plans of a corrupt lobby, defending his position as a National Democrat.

Mr. SMITH (Tenn.) wanted Mr. Campbell to tell
what party made overtures for pledges as preliminary
to his election as Speaker. He (Smith) was satisfied
it did not come from the Democratic side of the
House.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) declined being placed on Mr. CARLEST (Unit) decilied the North elect the witness's stand.

Mr. READE (N. C.) proposed that the North elect a Speaker from the South, or the South elect from the North. He was satisfied to have the least objectionable man chosen from the opposite section. If this is not assented to, we have arrived at a point at which the South will trust no man of the North, and tae North no man of the South. He made an ineffec-ual motion to adjourn, in order to give time for deli-

Calls for the ques ion were here made, and on mation, Mr. HINCMAN'S resolution was tabled by ac-The sixtieth and sixty first bailots were then taken.

CALL FOR A SOFT-SHELL CONVENTION.

The Atlas this afternoon publishes the call of the Democratic State Committee for a State Convention, to meet at Syracuse on the 8th of January, to choose Delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati.

The State Canvassers certify the election of Selden as Judge of the Convention and Convention of Selden. as Judge of the Court of Appeals.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Oliver King and Warren C. Ayres were arrested last night in Lawrence, by Messrs Ham and Savage, Bos-ton police others: charged with robbing the American Express, at the West, of fifty thousand dollars in gold, he charge to the Green and Savage. be enging to the Government, the particulars of which were published some weeks since. The accused were arraigned before the Police Court this afternoon and committed for examination on Wednesday. Their bail was fixed at \$30,000. Ayres was recently a broker in this city and King a botel keeper in Lowell. Nothing is set made known of the evidence against them. W. C. White, the express messeager, who had charge of the money between Chicago and Detroit

when it was stolen, is also under arrest, and circum when it was stolen, is also noder arrest, and circumstances strongly implicate him with the others. A fourth person is also in custody. White, a short time after the robbery, left the employ of the American Express Company. Officer Best of Buffalo was instrumental in bringing the matter to light.

The following is a statement of the value of the foreign goods imported here for the week ending yesterday:

ory goods \$185.509 Watches, clocks, and THE AMOSKEAG VETERANS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1855.
The Amoskeag Veterans of New-Hampshire arrive i here this after oon, and were received by a large mili-tary escort. They are quartered at the Gilmore House. A parquet will be given them at the Assembly Rooms

A canquet will be given them at the Assembly Rooms to-night. They leave for Washington on Monray.

BALTIMORS, Dec. 16, 1855.

New Orleans papers of the 2th inst. are at hand, and they contain rothing of interest.

Senator Hale attended the banquet given in this city last night to the Amoskeag Veterans, and made quite a Union speech.

A NEW TRIAL GRANTED A MURDERER. ROCHESTER, Satarday, Dec. 15, 1855.

Marin Esstwood, who has been under sentence of death for some time for the murder of Edward Brieston last Spring, which caused much excitement and whose execution had been stayed by order of the Supreme Court, was granted a new trial to day.

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

DETROIT, Saturday, Dec. 15.

It rained here all day yesterday. The weather to day is dark and cloudy, with prospects of more rain.

The weather here is a little cloudy, and quite cold. Wind westerly.

CLEVELAND Saturday, Dec. 15.

Weather mild and springlike. Wind southerly. Burralo, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Weather quite moderate, but cloudy. Rines all last night.

ALBION, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Weather warm and clear.

Weather warm and clear.

The weather is clear and cool here. There was a sight fall of snew last night.

Rochester, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The weather is clear and cool here. There was a sight fall of snew last night, and more like. September than Descenber. Weather beautiful, and more like. September than Descenber. Weather clear and rather warm for this time of the yew. Wind southwest.

Synacous, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Weather quite warm this evening and thaving. Prospect of more rain.

Weather mild and cloudy, with the appearance of rain.

Weather mid and cloudy, with the appearance of rain.

Weather moderately warm but cloudy and milety. Wind east.

Thoy, Saturday, Dec. 15.

It has been raining, snowing and halling here. The weather was moderately warm this morning, but this evening it is colder, and it will probably freeze to-night.

THE AMERICAN PRIZES AT THE PARIS

We are indebted to the Courrier des Etats Unis for the following complete list of prizes a warded to American exhibitors at the Paris Universal Exposition. It was furnished to the Paris correspondent of that journal by the publishers of the Moniteur in advance of its

nal by the publishers of the Moniteur in advance of its publication there:

GRAND MEDALS OF HONOR.

McCormick, Chieseo, for his Resper and Mower.
Chales Goodyear, New Haven, Vescanization of india Rubber.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

J. A. Pitts Buffalo, Thrashing Machine.
dische & Saxten, Washington, D. C., Sales.
Lifeutenati Manry, Chart of Marise Currents.
MIXED COMMISSION—MEDALS OF THE SECOND CLASS.
Hamilton, Lewell, Cotton Fabrics.
Manchester Print Works, New-Hampshire.
MEDALS OF THE FIRST CLASS.
Colonel Aliston, S. C., Raw Cotton.
John H. Manny, Bockford, Illinois, Mower and Resper.
Townsley & Reed, N. J., Scaam Fregines.
Thos. Bianchard, Boston, Machines to Band and Twist Wood.
T. Richmond, Boston, Machines to Band and Twist Wood.
T. Richmond, Boston, Machines to Cat Iron.
Sloger & Co., New York, Sewing Machine.
D. Kirg Albany Model of Steamboat.
U.S. Navy Departmit. Washington, Models of Vossels of Was.
Stuat.
Merrian. Reswer & Co., Basten, Cotton Fabrica.

Stuart.
Merriam, Brewer & Co., Boston, Cotton Fabrica.
Seebrock, S. C., Raw Cotton.
A. W. Ladd & Co., Boston, Square Piano.
Aug Claude Mirmont New York, Violins, Altos, Bassos and
Contra Bassos.
MEDALS OF THE SECOND CLASS.

J. Thempson, Vermont - to be a superior of the development of the Market Country of the development of the d

United States Commissioners - Specimens of bank-note

geraving. Gurney, New-York—Daguerreotypes. Rawdon Wright & Co., New-York—Bank-note engraving. Sanborn & Carter—Already named.

Toposn & Carpenter.
G. Gemuzder, New-York-Violins. RONGRABLE MENTION.

L. Lacharde, San Francisco, California-Minerals and roducts.
Ploobe, Bayerque & Co., San Francisco - Geld and ere.
W. J. Valentine, and J. B. Wheelock, Beston-Lake Supe

er ore. The Verger nas. (Vt.) Scale Compaty. Backus & Pessies, New York—Machine for making paper

Moore. Nelson Barlow, N. J.—P aring machine Schmid: & Jarosson, New York—Machine for printing cloth.

Bush New York - marks shronometers.

Best, Hobbies, N. J. - Sodes of the undulation in the enchlight houses. Hollingsworth, N. J.- Washing machine with floating balls. O. T. King, H. J.-American sandry.

Hedgaln. Mrs. J. A. Delpit, New Orleans-Prize tobacco of Natchit Storm Brothers-Preservation of allmentary substances. Kingsing.

Schuttler. White & MacCurdy.

T. Marks! - S. lifting tool with movemble stem.
N. Thompson, Jr., N. J. - Foot-stool, and salvage-boat Mse Lare. Meede Bros. New York-Dagserroo ypos.

Meede Bros. Now Tork—Degarated pps.
FINE ARTS.
MEDGL OF THE SECOND CLASS.

Dec. P. Healy of Boston, Portraits.
Sixbal of the Thing Class.
Thos. P. Rousinst N. J., for his "Primitive Life in America."
Reward G. May, N. J., for his "Dying Brigand."
RECAPITULATION. Decorations.
Grand Messas of Honor in gold.
Medsals of Henor, in gold.
Medsals of the First Class, in silver.
Medsals of the Second Class, in bronze
Medsals of the Third Class (Fine Aris)
Elements in Mentions.

DEATH OF LARKIN MASSEY.—A few days ago, one of our Greene County correspondents, detailed the shooting of Larkin Massey, in Carrollton, by J. M. Pursley, eeq. It seems the charge of shot entered Massey's knee, splitting the thigh bone, and although he suffered but little pain, mortification took place, and the physicians found it impossible to save him. He died in two or three days. An inquest was held by the Coroner of Greene County, and the vardiet of the Jary was, in substance, that Massey came to his death by the hands of Pursley, but that Pursley acted entirely in self-defense.

[Alten Ceurier, 19th.]

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE

Mr. EISTELD's Source.-This celebrated musician gave the second of his course of musical evenings at Dodwerth's Rooms on Saturday. The room was well filled and the audience attentive. The following was the programme:

Was the programme:

I. Grand Quartet (F major) On 17

(For stringed insurancements)

1. Allegro moderatio.

2. Schern:

5. Adego.

Adego.

Alegro moderatio.

5. Finale Vivace

Mosers Noil, Reyer, Bergner and Tone Enfant

II. Ehim mi scord of te. Recitative and Aria, with

Plane chilato.

Plane chilato.

Majore Seachelle and Mr. Heary C. Timm

III. Varia long (On It. No. 8).

(For stringed instruments)

Reser Noil, Reyer, Bergner and Fliefold.

IV. Goene to me my darling love, 'obited... Theo Riefold

Madame Wallace Bouchells.

V. Second Grand Quinter (Op. 13).

(For plane and stringed instruments)

treated quartet, especially the Scherzo. The plan of introducing new composers into these quiet cond a good one, and we are glad to see that Mr. Eisfeld has adopted it. Mr. Timm s services as planist seem almost indispensable, and amid the new players he holds his old reputation as an accomplished performer. We have yet to recognize the union of the piano in absolute concertante with the bowed-instruments as a

happy conjunction; the piano upsets delicate shades

of continuity, expansion and reduction of tone, and

they overlay the crisp, volatile quality of the plane.

The piano should be heard alone, or as an accompani-

ment simply, in the absence of larger means. There are extra reasons why Mr. Eisfeld should be supported. Ill health obliged him to surrender his place as cenductor of the Philharmonic Society, and go to Europe; but happily being restored, he comes back among us, and his classic concerts deserve thereupon a warmer recognition.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT NEXT THURSDAY .- Mr. Gettschak, the great American planist, will give a Concert on Thursday evening in this city. Mr. G. is a magnificent artist. He ranks in the great cities of the continent of Europe as one of the eminent virtuosos of the world. The first word that we ever read against Mr. Gottschalk was in his own country-namely, that he could not play the music of Chopin like Chopin did -hat in that he is like every other artist we ever heard. Chopin's music is peculiar. Chopin was a genius, and, among other things, had a theory clear to himself of the separate qualities of each finger on the piano, in the power of expression. He wrote for himse.f, and so do others. But that apart, Gottschalk, we repeat, is a magnificent artist. His style is good; his execution perfect; his enthusiasm complete. He should have in his own country a proper recognition.

William Mason and Carl Bergmann's second Musical Matinée, at Dodworth's Academy, to-morrow, Tuesday evening. December 18, at 2 o'clock, p. m.,

Tuesday evening. December 18, https://doi.org/10.1001/ Mesers Thomas Bergmann, and Mason.

III. Ballace in A Flat Major. Opus 47, pour Plano forte.
F. Chopin

Mr. William Mason.

IV. Quartet in E Flat Major, Opus 47; for Piano Violin, Vio a, and Violinecello. I. Sozie-mus essai, Allegro ma non troppo. 2. Scherzo. 3. Andante Cantable. 4. Finale Vivace. Robert Schumann. Mestra Mason. Thomas, Matrke, and Bergmann.

Their first musical morning was a great success -The Academy of Music is now drawing to the close of its season. The new opers of the Troratore will be given to-night. Something special may be said of Madame Lagrange in that character-it is yet another proof of her versatility as a dramatic per former, and of the singular adaptability of her voice to declamatory or strong singing operas the wonderbeing how the fittest representative of Rossici's Rosing can shine in so opposite a style to that. The new contralto, Mad. Nantier-Disiee, is a great hit. Since Alboni, we have had no such contraits. Pure, agile, sympathetic, systematized, and with a perfect pro nunciation—such are her voice and execution sever-ally. M. Amodio, coming hither without any svant-courier, has surprised the world with the justy spien for of his voice, and unvarying intonation and sym-pathetic manner are among his artistic merits. M. Brigeoli, in the Trovatore, makes one of his best re-

presentations. The orchestra at Niblo's begins to improve very decidedly in the accompaniments to the pantomime, owing to greater practice. As good a musical study as many things more esteemed is to listen to the music of a pantemime. It is generally selected from operas, and well released to express the emotion and scalon of the scenes. Without it the pantomims would falter as thoroughly as the dance so denuded of lyrical at traction. A new pantemime will be given to-night The attractions of the company are percunial.

GEN. HARNEY ON HIS MARCH TO FORT PIERRE.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Republican.

MAUVAISSE TERRE, October 12, 1855.

We have been marching for some fifteen days in the heart of the Brule country, but all the original proprietors of the land appear to be away from home, for scarcely a sign of one has been seen since we left Fort Laramie. All the old trails rus up toward the mountains, a part of the country which we cannot penetrate at this late season of the year. The weather already in this elevated region smacks strongly of Winter; ice every night, and now and then a snew-storm. On the 3d inst. We had snow four inches deep. We are now distant one hundred and twenty miles from Fort Pierre, and if no Indians turn up we shall soon turn our faces toward that post, in order to go into Winter quarters. Gen Harney's fight on the Blue Water has frightened the Sioux greatly, and the different bands are most anxious for peace, but no peace should be made with them until an expedition penetrates the Minecarjou country, arourd the heads of Little Missouri and Fowder rivers, and the roving bands in that part of the country are chastised. The work is but half done, and another campaign will be required to complete it. The season now is too far advanced to operate further, but an early start next Spring will allow every corner of the Sioux country to be looked into, and a lesson given to our red neighbors which they have long required.

This is a most singular country that we are in at

This is a most singular country that we are in at present. We are surrounded by the debris of an ante-diluvian world, and at almost every step some remains of extinct species of animals and plants are discovered. The bones of the rhiroceros and the stems of the fern are very abundant, indicating that at some former period snow storms were not qui'e so frequent as

at present.

People of these days, if any existed, must have fased well, for the petrined remains of turtle strew the ground in all directions. As for their drinking, not so much can be said for it, if the water of the present day at all resembles the fluid of that jeried. For two days we have been drinking nothing but salt water, and that of the worst kind. It is not like the pure seather of the worst kind. It is not like the pure seather the fluid of the about in a like the pure seather than the worst kind.

that of the worst kind. It is not like the pure sea-water, but is mixed up with all the aboundable sales that can only be found in the laboratory of a chemist —even good brandy can't make it palsable. We are all most auxious for news from the States, but our chances of getting any sre very poor. Can't you send us some; even a seven by nine country news-paper would be most acc-ptable?

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Yazoo Democrat chronicles one of the most atrocious an disbolical marders ever perpetrated in a civilized community. The act was committed on Tuesday night, the 20th institute of the cantillation of the ca was committed on Tuesday night, the 20th inst. Young C. Bovard, residing near Benton, in this county, on the evening of the night alluded to, foreiby t arned his wife out of his house, with the view of keeping her out all night in the cold. During the night, when she supposed her inhuman husband was asleep, she crept north; into the house, and laid herself down on a skeep-skin before the fire. Bovard was awake, however, and saw her enter: and after she had laid quietly down, he arose, and taking it his hand a heavy mani, deliberately beat her brains out. Bovard was apprehended next day, and lodged in jail at that place.

ONNDAGA SALT SPRING.—Operations have closed

ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS.—Operations have closed for the season. The water was shut off on the lat inst., and nearly all the manufacturers are closing up their blocks. The Syracuse Journal says the amount of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reser-vation for the four weeks ending Dec. 1, 1855, was as

| Bushela | Bushela | Bushela | Syracule | Self Goddes | 112,408 | Saltan | 253,415 | Total | 122,685 | The amount inspected from Jan 1, 1855, to Dec. 1, 1865, in. The whole amount during the same time in 1854.....

KANSAS.

THE INVADERS-A MEETING-MCCREA.

Profit Dur Spe

LAWRENCE, K. T. Saturday, Dec. 1, 1855-p. m. Saturday night has closed the anxious week in Lawrence, and still the dreadful chance of war has been averted. I wrote this morning, and then had almost concluded that the threats of strife had blown over, and was about to thank Providence. the energy of the Free-State men and Sharp's rifles, when a little further observation suggested that such thanksgiving be deferred until its sublect be realized. This forenoon immortal Sheriff Jones rode into town. Poor man, he was per fectly safe, so long as he behaved himself; but he comported himself with the air of a hero, and sat bolt upright on his horse with a stern look, as if he had swallowed a poker or was charging the Russians on the Chernaya. Whether his defiant attitude or the folly of a few boys was the provocative to a laugh and a hoot, I know not, but it greeted him from three or four youths as he passed a corner. He set back his shoulders and looked heroic, and riding round the back of a block, trotted off toward the ravine, and was soon seen galloping up the hill in the distance-gone, no doubt, to tell of the wonderful escape he had made from the lawless Yankees. He was evidently on a tour of observation, and has gone up to-day to Lecompton, where some kind of examination of Coleman, the murderer, is to be had on Monday.

To day letters were received from Free-State men residing near the Missouri border, warning the people of Lawrence that several hundred men the people of Lawrence that several hundred men from Missouri had gone up, or were on the way, and volunteering assistance. Two companies of volunteer riflemen, one from Palmera, the other from Ottowa Creek, came in to aid in the defense of Lawrence. It is not deemed advisable to send for assistance until there is more certainty that there will be need of it, or there would have more here. Business has already suffered. I have learned that the firm of Hutchinson, Harlow & who do a very large business here, sold only hundred dollars' worth to day. Business of all kinds has suffered and will suffer for a few days, or until the threatened invasion blows over.

In a time of warlike uncertainty rumors fly thick as Autumn leaves. It is therefore difficult to estimate anything from report: some of these are correct, others are exaggerated, and some spring from a frightened imagination. I therefore endeavor to ascertain for myself, as much as possible, and have been flying about like a Jack in the box all the week. I was down in the invaders' camp to day. I have been down so often that they regarded my movements very suspiciously. ore I reached the town of Franklin I met a couple of ox-wagons with three men in one and two is the There is an indescribable something in the appearance of these invading blackguards that appearance of these invaling blackguards that conveys the fact of who they are better than even the mysteries of masoury. There was little in either wagon—a box of provisions, a few guns—the long, heavy Western rifle and shot guns—a jug, which might have contained molasses, but was which might have contained molesses, but was probably whisky. As most of the army of invasion arrived on horses and in horse-wagons, I was anxious to know how far these ox teamsters had come. I gave them a salutation and reised up they also halted and returned it.

"Are there many of the boys coming up?" I asked very blandly.
"Should guess there was," said one.

Here two of them who appeared to be very sus-picious, got out of their wagons and came up close "You ain't-(a pause)-are you a Yankee !

asked one of them. Well, no! I am an Illinoisan," I answered,

One of the interrogators appeared to be satisfied and said: "Oh, I knew you was all right." Knew I was all right! Good heavens! what a compliment to the people of Illinois to suppose they could s) mpathize with these villatious border thieves. The man who thought I and Illinois "all right" grew very communicative: told me that they had come from the neighborhood of Independence and were feur days out: that many men had started before them and a good many more were preparing to follow, and that they had come up to "help the Governor"—the immortal Shannon.

Another man who had alighted from one of the wagens came up and asked: "I say, stranger! what sort o' guns is them Sharp's rifles? You've

seen them, hain't you!"
"Terrible guns," I said, shaking my head; although I could hardly refrain from laughing, while I thought the inventor was likely to get at least as much credit as he deserved. company with these men, and as they drove off with their slow teams I could not help thinking that they would be in a nice situation should their bullying comrades involve them in a fight, which the military road from Westport to Fort Riley, and it certainly looked like a "military road" this would end in a retreat. forenoen-horse-wagons, buggies and horsemen. Some of these were going up to Lecompton, and Some of these were going up to Lecompton, and some, who had been up there, were coming down again to Franklin. When I entered Franklin there were about fifty of Shannon's Missouri brigade going through the exercises by shoeting at a mark. Two covered wagons, with flags flying from them, were in the center of the place, and many horses hitched up; but as none of the teams that I saw yesterday were there. I concluded that the camp yesterday were there. I concluded that the camp at Franklin was not stationary, and that it was merely a halting point for different companies, attracted hither by its conveniencies. Smoog which I would make honorable mention of the whisky groceries, of which there were half a dozen. These appeared to be doing a heavy business, and doubtless the proprietors thought the invasion a good thing, independent of its heing a causada against the Francisco and its being a crusade against the Free-State men The town was founded by Pro-Slavery men, but there are some Free State men here, and a very large prependerance of them in the surrounding country. A rather fierce looking disciple of Pagacountry. A rather fierce looking disciple of Paga-nini, with buck-kin breeches, a red finnel shirt, and a monstrous and dirty-looking growth of and a monstrons and diriy-to-sing growth which blotted out all of the "human face divine" but his nose, eyes and cheek bones, that peeped from below a slouched cap, was playing the "Arkansas Traveler" on a violin. Half a "Arkansas Traveler" on a violin. the 'Arkansas Traveler' on a violin. Half dozen half-drunk admirers were nodeing their heads and heating sime. All of them, Paganini included, had howie knives and pistols in their belts or held guns in their hands. One of the flags had a device I did not understand. It was either the a device I did not understand. It was either the number II or intended for two capital Is. Hav-ing admired these half-military, half-tipsy gentry until I was satisfied. I rode down to the Wauka-rusa, where I learned there was a camp. Over-taking a buggy with two well-dressed, intelligent-looking men I rode by its side. They conversed on the weather and general topics, but were silent as death about politics and the exciting scenes goas death about politics and the exciting scenes going on around. They were armed with double barrieled shot-guns. I did not know who they were, but they were evideatly persons in authority with these lawless men. They drove into the camp on the Waukarusa, which was in the thicket, a few hundred yards from the main road. I was met by a sort of outpost of half a dozen rough looking fellows, but not until I was close to the camp They conversed rather gruffly, asked me where was going, and, although they did not tell me I must not go further, I understood well enough must not go further. I understood well enough that no one could go further unless he was able to give a better account of himself than I could I rode all round the camp—saw that there were many more men here than at Franklin, but came

to the conclusion that at this point and Franklin together, there were few, if any over 150 Mis-sourians : many had gone up to Leccumpton, but I felt persuaded there could not be over 50 more of them there. As a large number of the Pro-Slavery men actually residing in this part of the Territory refuse to have anything to do with these invaders, or even to enforce the laws of the bogus Legislature, the probability is that Sheriff Jones and Governor Shannon together cannot raise 50 men in all this part of the Territory to help them, and I do not think they can get more than half that number. So much for the 1,500 men. I had ridden down below the Wauharusa, and as I re-

turned, the patrol posted at the ford question of me very anxiously if I had " seen many coming." I thought of Blue Beard, "Annie, sister Amie, " do you see any one coming?" I tried to get some information from these fellows, but they evidently did not regard me as sufficiently safe to trust. Shortly after I passed them I overtook a fresh arrival driving into camp. There were about a dozen borsemen, armed with shot-guns and rifles, and the 'e was a covered wagon with two or three men and boxes of provision and ammunition in it. A large and dashing flag waved over the wages, and when they drove into camp that flag was heisted, and fluttered out to the breeze amid deafening cheers. It was a strange banner, too: a dark crimson, "lone star" was blazoned on a white ground, and while I regarded the factious emblem that was thus floating over these misguided men. I, at least, felt gratified that they had not descerated the flag of our common

I returned to Lawrence in the aftern having ridden at least twenty miles. There was little of military display. Groups were clustered here and there discussing flying rumors. Members of the Committee of Safety were hurrying about ying directions, and ascertaining all they could the members of the volunteer companies who had come in were to be seen here and there with their Sharp's rifles, and white belts and cartouch boxes. Some little of that jealousy to which politicians are liable, was eviceed y a few men, at the selection of leaders for the fense, but with these very few exceptions the great mass appeared to be animated with a resolute and harmonious determination, and had all confidence in the bravery, wisdom and integrity of the leader they had chosen—the renewned Dr. Robinson.

A meeting was held in the evening, by appointment made some time before, to discuss the new Constitution. Cel. Lane, Jusge Smith, Mr. Speer and others addressed the assemblage; and it is not surprising that the speakers should branch off from the legitimate topic of the night to the con dition of the place. Col Lane read several ex-tracts from the Leavenworth Pro-Slavery paper, which had been printed the evening before utterly salse and mischievous account which that paper gave of the proceedings at Lawrence aroused the indignation of the meeting and a Committee was elected to collect all the facts carefally and publish them for justification before the world.

Among the nice items contained in this paper was
the information that Shenson had appointed Richardson, a Missonrian commander of militia, which was perfectly just, as they were nearly all Mis-scurians he had to command. It also contained a call, the object of which is to bring over the wild border ruffians of Platte County upon Lawrence. Several incendiary appeals from the paper published at Independence Mo., were read. Dr. Robinson, who had been frequently urged to speak, but who had declined, on the ground that it was a time for acting rather than speaking, and who had been called out of the meeting once or twice on different reports, was at length brought out—he having just entered as the meeting was about to adjourn. He commenced in a plain way to tell them that he thought affairs did not look so very He thought Shannon had got himself into

bad situation. He had brought up all these Mis-sourians to enforce the laws, and when they came

He had brought up all these Mis

they could find nobody who had broken the laws : for the people of Lawrence were a law-abid for the people of Lawrence were a law abid-ing people. They had come up to de-stroy Lawrence, but they must have some pretext, and he did not believe they could find any. Shanpen had been the means of bringing these people here, and he was responsible for their con-duct, to the American people. The Governor had already been obliged to-day to remove most of them down to the camp on the Waukarnsa, for fear that they, in their drunken revelry, would be guilty of some atrocious misdemeanor. They were in a some atrocious misdemeanor. They were is a bad predicament: they had no pretext for making bad predicament: they had no pretext for making an attack on Lawrence, and more than that, they were afraid to make it—and they had reason. He had learned, but was not sure that it was authentic, that Shannon had telegraphed to President Pierce that he must have the military at Forts Leaven-worth and Riley, and that Pierce had telegraphed back be might have them: that Shannon had teleback he might have them; that Channon has telegraphed on to the President that he wanted anthority to take the Sharp's rifles from the people, and than the President had telegraphed back that he night take them—and, of course, he would get them [a laugh]; of course he would be allowed to disarm the people, when there is an invading force of crunsen Missourians almost in sight and no government in the country to protect the settlers [laughter, and cries of 'Of course!'] Men of Lawrence, and Free State men, we must be pru-dent as well as courageous. They have now no pretext against us-let them have none. This is the last struggle between Freedom and Slavery, and we soon over. These men have come up from Mis their pretense, that outrages B. UZL committed: their real object, to crush the Pres-State movement and the Free State mea. They have got the sanction of all the United States authorities here, but that authority, while they rejoice in it, is awkward to them. It may not be essential for them to find a good cause for fighting. but the authorities want at least a plausible excuse for commencing to shed blood. That excuse they must not get. Fach man must be a committee of one to guard the reputation of the Free-State men as well as their lives. If the Missourians, partly from fear and partly for want of a pretext, have to go back without doing anything, it will make them a laughing stock, and redound fearfully against Shannon: and if they make the attack wantonly and unprovoked as they must if they make it at all, then the Free-State men must be shoulder to shoulder, and stand or fall for their libersies and their homes. There may be dark days, but the American people and the world will justify us, and

the cause of right will eventually triumph."

This speech was received with great enthusiasm and seemed to echo the sentiments of the meeting.

After the meeting I had gone over to the office to write, but was soon startled by a noise, and seizing a double barreled gun I sallied out in the direction. The moon was not up, but by the light of the stars I saw a long array of horsemen in the of the stars I saw a long array of horsemen in the street before me. They were drawn up in line, and some of them seemed to be addressing men on the other side. I was in the rear, and remained under the impression that the Missourians had stolen a march on the guards and some up, but was soon relieved by three hearty cheers for the "Bloomington Boys," who had just come in with their resufercement of Free State men.

About 9 o cluck at night a starting occurrence.

About 9 o'cleck at night a startling occurrence happened at one of the piquets. This had con-sisted of two men who with their rifles had set down on the grass, having orders not to ure unless the emergency was desperate. A party of Mis-sourians in a wagon approached them, and when within a short distance fired six shots at them; luckily neither of them was hit, and the others drove off: luckily they had prudence and courage enough not to fire, as this was unquestiously a trick to precipitate hostilities, under pretense that a wagon had been fired on. I fear that some such occurrence will ultimately be the means of precipitating the collision, for it is more than human nature can bear to be ared on without re-turning the shot, and had they hit either of these men the other would have fired of course. A well-dressed man was in the wagon, who from the glimpse the sentries got of him in the dark seemed

be a person in authority.

Another event occurred late to night of a differ-Another event occurred inte to night of a different nature, but equally startling. MaCrea. who was on trial in Leavenworth for killing. Charke in self-defonce, arrived in Lawrence, a fugitive. This will be kept secret here, and Mr. McCrea will be sent elsewhere, for however warm the sympathy those here may have for his misfortunes, they could not permit his presence to jeopardize the lives of citizens or bring on a civil war; well knowing that the scoundrels below have only to learn of his presence to come up and demand him. It would be a capital excuse.

The cause of his presence here arises from a

The cause of his preserve here arises from a contingency which I foresaw. As I stated in a late letter, the Court at Leavenworth granted a change of venue. This it could not avoid, and yielded, no doubt, through fear that its strange ruling is the case might go up to the Supreme Court. Those who were beat on having his life were making prepara-tions to take him out of jail and lynch him. This